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MISCELLANEOUS.

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General Summary.

Although we have done our utmost to publish with as little delay as possible the various Communications of Correspondents on topics of general interest, we are still so greatly in arrears as to render it necessary to issue an Extra Asiatic Sheet, which we must continue to do occasionally to keep pace with the demands on our columns. If our Selections from English Papers fall behind in their turn, it cannot be avoided;—as whenever there is an influx of the one, the other must give way. As we have arrangements in contemplation that will render the Establishment more comprehensive as well as more efficient in all its details, we must ask the indulgence of our Contributors for a little while longer only, and allay their impatience by the promise of doing all in our power to yield them soon the amplest return for their steady and continued adherence to the cause they have so long and so ably defended through evil and good report.

Too much attention has perhaps of late been shewn to the productions of opposing writers in the pages of our Daily contemporaries;—and our strictures on them may have been more serious than their importance deserved. But it will not be necessary to continue, or perhaps ever to return to the contest again. The issue of the Controversy on Transmigration: that on the charge of applauding Assassination: that on the charge of fabricating the phrase of "Irish Adulation;" and the last Exposure of Editorial Inconsistencies; with the dissection of Blackwood and the JOHN BULL—will all serve to convince those who read for the purpose of forming an impartial judgement, that the differences of opinion between ourselves and our opponents are not to be reconciled without a total compromise of principle on one side or the other. We have so often expressly avowed our own political sentiments, that it can hardly be necessary to repeat them again; and the termination of this warfare might therefore fairly rest here. Let those who approve of the doctrines maintained by our opponents give to them all the support which they think they deserve. For ourselves, we are quite satisfied with the extent of that which we already enjoy, and shall pursue our steady course in the confident hope, that notwithstanding all the odium which CHURCHMEN or LAYMEN, WHIGS or Tories, BULLS or BEARS may endeavour to affix to the principles we profess, they will triumph as effectually in the future as they have hitherto done, over all the opposition that can be raised against them, be it in whatever form it may.

Ministerial Acts.—In no previous part of our history has the character of our Rulers exhibited so extraordinary an aspect as at this moment. Were it not for the melancholy symptoms of infatuation and phrenzy, which are perceptible in some Ministerial acts, we should feel disposed to dwell on the ludicrous, inexplicable, grotesque figure in which the British Government must appear to every enlightened foreigner. Who, that reads the domestic events of each passing day, that does not put these questions to himself, "What can all this mean? What can Ministers intend? Is it the drift of their policy to make

"Enemies of those, who had else

Like kindred drops been mingled into one?"

What other impressions, we ask, can sober-minded men have, when they view the violent contrast between the conduct of our rulers, as applicable to the people of London and Dublin? Here we see the characteristic of the Ministers, to be a marked contempt

of public opinion, an actual straining of the system, to multiply provocations, and propagate animosity between the two great classes of the population; while in Ireland, no means are left unpractised by superior authority, and superior men, to attract popular confidence, and gratify public feeling. The metropolis of the empire is made the theatre of atrocious military violence, while the Irish capital is dazzled with all the splendour of Royal magnificence, and absorbed in all the brilliant engagements of unaccustomed pomp. We are not of those who think unfavourably of the Irish character, for their enthusiastic reception of GEORGE IV. We cannot but admire the elasticity of that spirit, which, in despite of the severe pressure of grievances that carry dismay and anguish into every dwelling of that injured people, so swiftly remounts at the prospect of alleviation. Such are not springs of character, which, in our judgment, mark "a race resolved on bondage, fierce for chains." Perhaps they have rebuked Ministers as became a humorous people, in making them, if they possess the feelings of men, taste, in their presence, all the bitterness of shame, at their long career of misrule and accumulated abuse. There was wisdom in the course which compelled Ministers to rejoice in the exposure of the full deformity of their own system of Government—which made them at length open their eyes to that distemper that had so long been visible to the perception of every enlightened politician, and whose correction they themselves so strenuously opposed. We sincerely hope their repentance will not be unavailing—that they will proceed without delay to the sacred duty of indemnifying (as far as human ability can repair the effects of political abuse) the Irish people, for all the calamities they have heaped upon them year after year since the recall of EARL FITZWILLIAM from the administration of that country. It is not yet too late for Statesmen to learn that a standing army is a sorry substitute for a nation's affections; and that insurrection bills, dungeons, and torture are not the most adequate remedies to eradicate the evils of society. It will teach them also to doubt the efficacy of those measures which, since the peace, the party in power have been exercising in Great Britain, and which, if successful, can have no other result than to reduce this great member of the empire to the same degraded and pauperised condition to which Ireland has been reduced by a similar policy. The touchstone by which the sincerity of the new reign will be estimated is the immediate change of the present system. Coercion and distrust must give way to conciliation and confidence. Should the people be again disappointed, all reliance in the professions of power will be destroyed—the world will have a more determined conviction of the baseness of courts and courtiers; and even the sanguine and mercurial people of Ireland must be convinced of this suggestion of prudence, that sudden overtures of friendship from those, who for a series of years have practised against them every form of wanton and opprobrious enmity, should so far from being greedily accepted, awaken their caution, and confirm them in their distrust of such intentions.

Smuggling.—It is highly desirable that the attention of the Legislature should be drawn to the present system for the prevention of smuggling, which appears wholly inadequate to the purpose, and almost daily occasions the loss of valuable lives. So long as high duties and prohibitions hold out the temptation of extraordinary profit, there will always be found men sufficiently daring to engage in the illicit traffic, in despite of any dangers or obstacles that may be presented; and indeed the greater the peril may be, the more bold, reckless, and desperate will be those who are engaged to meet it. The mode and spirit of carrying on the contraband

trade are alone effected by the Preventive system. The smuggling craft being now, it would seem, of heavier tonnage, and prepared to make the most murderous resistance. There is a mischief in the policy, that is only exasperated by the means adopted for its support. *The law, as BECCARIA has it, punishing by the laws the crimes it has occasioned.* On turning to the Statute book it plainly appears how unavailing those attempts have uniformly proved: enactments on enactments have been framed, setting forth that eternal preamble—"that the laws heretofore made and now in force to prevent the clandestine importation of goods, &c. have not been sufficient to answer the good purposes thereby intended, that pernicious practice having of late greatly increased," &c. Then follow prohibitions, instructing all the maritime kingdom in the art of building most skilfully and effectively for smuggling, by specially describing that construction which appears the best adapted to the purpose (a hint not lost on the Deal men, who declared they never knew how to build a boat until Mr. PITT taught them). The operation of these clumsy efforts has hitherto only thrown the prohibited built into the hands of the French builders, who have not a little profited by the employment: thus depriving our ship-wrights of the exercise of their industry, and it surely mattered very little where the boat was built, provided she were but taken. A further evil that has grown out of this is the employment of a vast number of Frenchmen in the smuggling boats, who are trained thus in the best school of seamanship, and acquire at the same time a most intimate knowledge of our coast. The mischief this might occasion in the event of a war at any future period, may readily be conceived. There are many other considerations connected with this question, the discussion of which we would at this moment decline. But we earnestly recommend the consideration of the subject to the serious attention of those of whose official duties it makes a part. And in the next Session of Parliament we shall hope to hear of some more philosophic scheme for the abolition of smuggling, than that of converting British Sailors into Custom-house Officers, to wage a war with the smugglers, in which little is to be got but long chases and hard knocks.

Specimen of Scotch Oratory.—At a Meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 22d of Aug. a motion was made by Mr. Treasurer SMITH, for putting an end to the practice of giving a number of dinners at the public expence. He hoped, he said, the Trades would also give up what was called the Conveners Dinner. Deacon COX said—"My Lord, we cannot agree to that. What! take away our dinner? the only one we ever had—quite derogatory to the convener and the Trades." Deacon PONTON here cried out to the Convener along the table—"What! Convener, are you going to sit there and see them take away our dinner?" This eloquence seems to have produced its effect, for, says THE SCOTSMAN, the Trades were left in possession of the right to eat and drink after the manner of their predecessors.—*Morning Chronicle, Aug. 29.*

Ministerial Prints.—It is not surprising that the Ministerial Prints should be dissatisfied with the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest. It would indeed appear from their language, that a red coat was quite a sufficient warrant to kill, and that the sword of justice was a regulation sabre. It is therefore no doubt a dreadful shock to their ideas to find an upright Jury dealing out the same measure of justice to men wearing his Majesty's uniform, that would be applied to any unfortunate mechanic whose wretchedness in their eyes renders him a Zero in the scale of the creation. A Morning Paper regrets exceedingly that the Coroner did not fritter away his charge into nice definitions and subtleties, which might have perplexed, and distracted the plain but sound understandings of the Jury. There is one defence, however, that he would present for the Soldiers, which claims some observation. The Jury, says he, "might have believed that a Soldier, labouring under feelings strongly excited by personal insult, had fired the fatal shot without having coolly and mathematically ascertained the exact measure of his danger." Had they believed so, they would have been as much bound to bring in a verdict of Murder. The stoutest letter of the law should be enforced in this case against men whose arms enable them to

give the most immediate and deadly effect to this impulse of their passions. The statute of stabbing, of JAMES the First, was specially provided to restrain by terror the quick resentment of men who carried arms, and were too well prepared to do quick and effectual execution upon provocations extremely slight.—The same policy that gave origin to this Act, and which is indeed founded on a broad principle of common sense, should prevail in all cases where Soldiers appear in an individual character. The readiness of the means should be no excuse for prompt and murderous resentment; were it so, we should all hold our lives on a very slight and precarious tenure.

"Words of reproach," says FOSTER, in his Crown Law, "are not a provocation sufficient to free the party killing from the guilt of murder.—Nor are indeed provoking actions or gesture, expressive of contempt or reproach, without an assault upon the person. This rule will, I conceive, govern every case where the party killing upon such provocation maketh use of a deadly weapon, or otherwise manifesteth an intention to kill or do some great bodily harm; but if he had given the other a blow on the ear, or had struck him with a stick or other weapon not likely to kill, and had unluckily and against his intention killed, it had been but manslaughter." So, had a Life Guardsman, in striking with the flat of his sword, by some accident killed a man, it would be held under this principle manslaughter. He goes on indeed to state, "that it ought to be remembered in all other cases of homicide upon slight provocations, if it may be reasonably collected from the weapon made use of, or from any other circumstance, that the party intended to kill or to do some great bodily harm, such homicide will be murder."

The writer whose hypothesis we have quoted, would contend, if we understand him (for, by personal insult, with the evidence before us as a context, we understand the opprobrious language used by the mob), that a soldier should instantly avenge an insult with the blood of him that affronts him. Another, and we need scarcely name THE COURIER, on his favourite theme, the social merits of vengeance, writes thus:—"If one man assault another, and the party knocks down his aggressor, or it may be, blows his brains out, what is that but vengeance—immediate vengeance taken for a present injury?" The party would very likely call this vengeance, but the world might be disposed to give it the harsher appellation of murder. If such doctrine, however, becomes general, we shall hear no longer of action for assault and battery, but instant death will be the punishment inflicted on an aggressor by the hands of the aggrieved.—*Morning Chronicle, Aug. 27.*

Officer's Commissions.—We know too well the force of the prerogative, to question that the KING has power, if he pleases, to take away an officer's commission. The practice of late (very late) years has been such as to remind us that the power exists—and that there are those who seem averse to its ever becoming obsolete. We admit also that to chastise the refractory Opposition voter in the person of a Major General, may with some certain classes of Ministers be a temptation too powerful to be withstood: but, let the culprit be ever so obnoxious, it is not necessarily a wise proceeding.

"With barefaced power to sweep him from my sight,
"And bid my will avouch it?"

It is not wise, because it is not just. No prerogative of an English King is of such a transcendent and arbitrary nature, as to "be avouched" by mere will. All discretion is given him to be discreetly exercised. The advice under which he acts is liable to be questioned; the motives of his advisers to be scrutinized; acts of undisputed prerogative may be condemned for indisputable folly, malignity, or unworthiness, in the feelings whence they flow. The order to smuggle away the QUEEN's funeral procession by an unaccustomed and unlooked for route, was one which, in the abstract, the KING's Ministers had a right to issue. The sacrifice of Sir R. BAKER—the sacrifice of the gallant Member for Southwark—these, too, are measures (for aught we know) within the legal competence of headstrong and foolish Ministers to enforce; but is a defence capable of standing good in law, that sort of defence which will at all times be

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satisfactory to the independent part of parliament, or to the friends of the constitution? So far from it, that, hopeless as we are of the result, few questions appear to us as more likely to rouse what spirit and activity remain in parliament, than those three, with their appendages, which we have just referred to. With regard to Sir R. WILSON, he ought not to have been condemned unheard, nor while absent (he is now at Paris) in a foreign country. He ought not to have been condemned after a secret inquiry, and on *ex parte* evidence. He ought to have had a Court of Inquiry—all British officers are entitled to that species of inquiry, if not as of positive law, at least by predominating custom, by equity, and by humanity. It is a cruel sentence which robs this high-spirited soldier of his hard earned rank, and his wife and family of their sole subsistence. Power will be pleaded for it, no doubt, and lawful prerogative, and the "Royal pleasure." We hope some better arguments than these will be resorted to; and to justify that hope we conclude in the following words from BURKE—from one who read the constitution of England with the eyes of a philosopher, a royalist, and a statesman:—

"One great end undoubtedly of a mixed Government like ours, is, that the Prince shall not be able to violate the laws. This is useful indeed, and fundamental: but this even at first view is no more than a negative advantage, an armour merely defensive. It is therefore next in order, and equal in importance, that the discretionary powers which are necessarily vested in the Monarch for the execution of the laws, shall all be exercised upon public principles and national grounds, and not on the likings or prejudices, the intrigues or policies of a Court. This, I said, is equal in importance to the securing a Government according to law. The laws reach but a very little way. Constitute Government how you please, infinitely the greater part of it must depend upon the exercise of the powers which are left at large to the prudence and uprightness of Ministers of State."—*Times*.

Edinburgh, August 25, 1821.—The columns of the different journals published in this country, for the last ten days, exhibit the most striking contrast. On one page all is rejoicing, and on the other all is sorrow. Here, we have the most inflated description of the KING's triumphal entry into Dublin, amid shouts and demonstrations of joy and of exultation; and there, the accounts of the funeral procession of the KING's Wife, and the disgraceful details of the indignities offered to her remains, and of the indecent and shameful haste with which they were hurried out of the kingdom, meet and disgust the eye! Had this happened in any other country, what would the "moral and enlightened people of Britain" have said? Would they not have considered its inhabitants as worse than savages? It is true, no one expected that the Ministers, who had so lately attempted to dethrone the Queen, were to manifest any very poignant grief at her decease. But the public had a right to expect, and they did expect, that the persecution to which her Majesty had been exposed, from the ill-omened hour when she first landed in England, would have terminated with her death; that, on so solemn an occasion, some regard would have been paid to common decency, and even to etiquette, and that the moment when her Majesty's corpse was conveying to the tomb of her ancestors would not have been selected for the commencement of a scene of Court revelry and dissipation! Conduct better fitted to bring Royalty into contempt, to strip it of all its solemn fopperies, and to degrade it in the eyes of the whole world, could not well be conceived; and if there are any individuals amongst us who wish for the subversion of the monarchical branch of the constitution, they certainly owe their best thanks to Ministers for their treatment of the Queen, and especially for the manner in which they have outraged and insulted the feelings of the public by their conduct since her death.

An Extraordinary Draught of Fish.—A few days since, as a young gentleman of this neighbourhood was fishing with a dragnet, assisted only by two keepers, they caught, at one draught, 167 brace of Tench, the smallest of which weighed above half a pound.—*Hereford Paper*.

Marquis of Londonderry.—The MARQUIS of LONDONDERRY has, at least it is so stated in the Dublin papers, shared in the flattering reception of his Royal Master, and been cheered by the Dublin mob! Such of our readers as are acquainted with the accounts of the rebellion of 1798, when his Lordship was Chief Secretary for Ireland, may perhaps think that this circumstance reflects no great credit on Pat's public spirit and independence. But by the Irish themselves it will be very differently estimated; and certainly they have a good right to refer to it as a striking proof of that generosity of character on which they pique themselves. They may truly say—

As from the shriek no sound the air retains,
The healing back no furrow from the lash:
So die in Irish hearts the thoughts of torture!

Christian and Mussulmen.—In a neighbouring country (England), the Christian had hardly shed a few tears for his brethren sacrificed by the Mussulmen, when the City merchant and the Stock-broker resumed their rights. The publicists went to the counting-houses for their arguments; it cost them less to see the City of Minerva abandoned to a black eunuch, than to brook the idea that a great Christian Emperor might reign in the City of Constantine. The States of the Sultan, they exclaim, full of fear, are the outworks of the empire of the Indies.

Hitherto all is conceivable enough. But we cannot so easily understand those British newspapers, which every morning labour in their long columns to prove to us that France ought to make common cause with them. What has France in common with the shopkeepers of the Strand and the manufacturers of Manchester? If the cross should take the place of the crescent on the shores of the Bosphorus, or even on the shores of Red the Sea, will the plains of Beance and Picardy, the vineyards of Burgundy and Guienne, cease on that account to lavish on us their annual treasures? These gifts of heaven are more solid than the sale of calicoes, or even than the treasures of Nabobs. Is it for us that Hindoostan is given up to a company of merchants? Is it for us to tremble when armies threaten to march to these distant countries? When the Englishman calls to the Frenchman, "Be my Champion!" the Frenchman may answer, "Englishman, what is your quarrel? What new crusade are you proposing to me? Are Christianity and civilization threatened? Must old Europe rise to go to combat a new Gengis-Khan?"

Indiscreet voices have been already heard on the banks of the Thames. They have anticipated us—our fathers combated the enemies of the faith. The Chevaliers of the Court of Louis XIV. flocked to Hungary to defend civilization when in danger from the Turk; must we now fly to Thrace to defend barbarianism in its last struggles?—*Gazette de France*.

Description in Tacitus.—There is a description in TACITUS, so singularly applicable to the abdication of NAPOLEON, that we cannot forbear quoting it for the gratification of our classical readers. It is the secession of VITELLIUS, a character that indeed bore no resemblance to the great modern soldier, except in his misfortunes, so touchingly described in the following extract, by the masterly pen of TACITUS:—

Nec quisquam adeo rerum humanarum immemor, quem non commoveret illa facies. Romanum Principem, et generis humani paullo ante dominum, relictâ fortunæ suæ sede, per populum, per urbem, exire de imperio. Nihil tale viderant, nihil audierant: repentina vis dictatorem Cesarem oppresserat; occultæ Caium insidiæ; nox et ignotum rus, fugam Neronis abscederant: Piso et Galba tamquam in acie occidere: in sua concione Vitellius, inter suos milites, prospectantibus etiam feminis, pauca et præsentî mæstitiæ congruentia locutus: "Cedere se pacis et reipublicæ causâ; retinerent tantum memoriam sui, fratremque, et conjugem, et innoxiam liberorum ætatem miserarentur." Simul filium protendens, modo singulis, modo universis commendans, postremo fletu præpediente, adistenti Consuli exsolutum a latere pugionem, velut jus necis vitæque civium, reddebat,—tum consilii inops in palatium rediit.—*M. C. Aug. 31.*

True Blue—a New Song.

(From the Madras Courier.)

"Nelson was once Britannia's God of war,
And still should be so, but the tide is turn'd;
There's no more to be said of Trafalgar,
'Tis with its Hero quietly inurn'd;
Because the Army's grown more popular,
At which the Naval people are concern'd;
Besides the Prince is all for the land service,
Forgetting Duncan, Nelson, Howe, and Jervis."

DON JUAN:

LET Frenchmen exult in their glorified Lily,
Tho' in CASTLEBAGH's pocket 'twas crumpled awhile;
Let Dutch fundamentals in Orange look silly,
And be Motley* the wear of the Emerald Isle;
Let the heroes who pistol their weaponless brothers
Be trick'd out in Murder's legitimate hue;
But the colour to England, endear'd above others,
By proud recollection,—is gallant TRUE BLUE.

When, bursting her fetters, France rose up in glory,
To the soul-stirring anthem of "MILLIONS BE FREE!"
When the annals that grac'd her magnificent story
Were of Monarchies crush'd by a PEOPLE'S decree,
O'er the realms of the despots for tyranny banded,
Though the Tricolour'd Banner invincible flew,
Yet lowly it stoop'd when,—alone,—single-handed,—
Rush'd forth to the combat the gallant TRUE BLUE.

Let WELLSBORO glitter in Waterloo trophies,
(What precisely they're worth 'twere a puzzle to say)
No matter,—my counsel to people who scoff, is,—
"Have patience a little,—each dog has his day."
Peradventure you may have heard talk of a place, Sir,
Call'd the Helder?—a place that's remember'd by few;
There the Jacobins manag'd our jackets to lace, Sir,
But they ne'er had a jacket of gallant TRUE BLUE.

I now have a wonderful story to tell ye—
(My Lord LONDONBERRY discover'd the thing)
The tongue of an Irishman lies in his belly!
"Your hearts," quoth my Lord, "have spoke out to the King."
O really these Pats with their loyalty cram one!
And may the Crommies ne'er have reason to rue
That he plac'd his affections on blarney and gammon,
And look'd shy at JOHN BULL and his gallant TRUE BLUE!

For the present, HIS MAJESTY'S perfectly happy!
His wife
And to make it more pleasant, his other foe, NAPPY,
Of a family hole in the stomach is dead.
Then long life to King GEORGE, and his lubber Paddies!
I have heard say that old friends are better than new,
But that was a maxim, you know, of our daddies,
And is now out of date, like the gallant TRUE BLUE.

Cries MURPHY DELANEY,—"You're out there, by Ja—
Do his Navy the honour, on purpose to please us,
To command a sham battle; in Dublin's stout bay
Alas! my dear MURPHY, the system of Shamming
May be quite to the taste of your master and you;
But plain matter-of-fact men are heartily d—
Such make believe & uses of REAL TRUE BLUE!"

September 5, 1821.

* Motley—"mingled of various colours;" (JOHNSON)—green orange pink and blue, for instance; occasionally the garb of Tom Fool.

"Our happy Monarch,—for indeed he looked perfectly happy,—walked round his tent, and smiled as he contemplated it." (Sweet sensibility!)—Vide Dublin Patriot, Aug. 25. See also the Whiskey Punch Speech.

"His Majesty, desirous of gratifying the public as much as possible, will issue his commands, we have heard, for a Sham Naval Fight, in the Bay of Dublin."—Dublin Journal, August 15.

"To what base uses may we come Horatio!"—HAMLET. Not that making sport for the wild Irish can be called a "base use,"—quite the reverse,—as Matthew has it.

Clerical Magistrates.

Are these the arts, which policy supplies;
Are these the steps, by which grave Churchmen rise?

CHURCHILL.

"A CLERGYMAN of the West of England" has defended "the union of the Parochial Clergyman and the Magistrate" (Morn. Chron. Sat.), but, as we think with far more zeal and generosity than the cause, and the times we live in, will warrant. To say nothing of uses and abuses, few things appear to us more incongruous and unseemly than in one and the same person the double character of a Minister of Peace and a Justice of Peace—the administrator of human law, and the preacher of the divine gospel. FINCH, speaking of the incapacities of the Clergy, says, neither can he be chosen to any temporal office, as bailiff, reeve, constable, or the like, as he is supposed to be constantly engaged in the duties of his holy office—and, it is said that though he may be a Magistrate, he may refuse to be put in the Commission; and that it would better become him to decline it.

When indeed we see, as we have seen, the office of Magistrate used for party purposes, and made a stepping-stone to church preferment—one single instance of the kind (were there but one) should exclude the Clergy for ever from the Commission. Again, as in the recent case of "GAUSSEN, Clerk," when the only excuse for abuse and tyranny (if excuse it can be called) is "ignorance," is there a conscientious Clergyman who does not protest against the chance of incurring this evil to the public, and this disgrace to the cloth? Wanton oppression, terrible, "as in the best it is," is in a Churchman "most horrible." How this offence is to be visited, time will shew—it sinks indeed into insignificance, when compared with the proceedings at Manchester, therefore it will not, perhaps, be thought entitled to thanks and reward. Several Statutes of James I. and George II. were made to protect well-meaning Justices, who undesignedly make a slip, "but abuse of their office," says BLACKSTONE, "is severely punished in such; and all persons recovering a verdict against a Justice, for any wilful or malicious injury, are entitled to double costs." B. I. Cap. xi. And in B. A. Cap. x. he says, "Another offence against public justice is, the oppression and tyrannical partiality of Judges, Justices and other Magistrates, in the the administration, and under colour of their office. This, when prosecuted either by impeachment in Parliament or by information in the King's Bench, is sure to be severely punished, with forfeiture of office, fine, imprisonment, or other discretionary censure, according to circumstances." Whether the offence of "GAUSSEN, Clerk," be a slip, or abuse and oppression, is a question which may be safely left to any twelve honest men to determine.

The power of Justices of the Peace is at this day in many instances much too extensive; this power, which, in the hands of men of honour, is very formidable, will ever in bad hands be prostituted to the most mean and scandalous purposes; the prudent foresight of our ancient Lawgivers suffered neither the property nor punishment of the subject to be determined by any one or two men.

In the late and present reign, the different Acts that interfere with the Justice of Peace only are numerous, and there are many newly adjudged cases on the same subject. Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions particularly, have a much more ample authority than the ancient Conservators of the Peace, and this power has been wonderfully increased by the number of summary cases that have been in modern times subjected to their decision, not by the common law, but by numerous Acts of Parliament and occasional Circular Letters. In these cases there is no intervention of a Jury, but the accused party is acquitted or condemned by the suffrage of such person only as the Statute has appointed for his Judge; and these have been of late so far extended, that, if some check be not given to them, the Trial by Jury seems likely to fall into absolute disuse, except in capital cases.

But to return more particularly to our Clerical Magistrate. If it be said, that he has plenty of idle time, it may be replied, that such cannot be the case, if he fulfil all the duties of a good Pastor. "Pure religion," says St. JAMES 1. 22, "is this,—to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unstained from the world." The example of his great master, and all texts are against him. With what effect can he, on the Sunday, hope to preach the doctrine of mercy and charity, or to repeat over and over again, "forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us," while he is all the week the terror of the neighbourhood, through the administration of a code of laws, distinguished for its severity. To him belongs the cure of souls, but not the punishment of bodies. Our religion is "part and parcel of the common law," and that part and parcel of the law is all-sufficient to occupy the clergy; and to make that study bring forth good fruit, it should not be mixed with baser matter—if it be, no wonder that he is found "minus sufficiens" in both. When Bishops, who never differ at any other time in these matters, differ at a critical moment on the construction of a text plain to all their flock; when one Reverend Magistrate gets preferment after a massacre, and another has a sparing verdict against him for gross abuse of his office, it is time to be jealous; and it may be laid down broadly and safely, as in evidence from the History of our Law, without the collateral proof which could be adduced, that the Clergy ought not be trusted with any power out of the pale of the Church.—Morn. Chron.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Army Promotion.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Having perused a Scheme in one of your late Papers for accelerating the promotion of Officers in the Army, and being of opinion that no Scheme will ever be adopted for such a purpose, which either greatly augments the expense or diminishes the efficiency of Regiments; I beg to suggest another Scheme, which would have a number of good effects besides quickening the rate of travelling from one rank to another in the Army, without at all adding to the expense, or to the evils which are now grown into full bloom from the want of an adequate number of duly qualified European Officers, with the different Sepoy Regiments.

I recollect, at the commencement of our Peninsular Campaigns some 13 years ago, when good Generals were very scarce, and almost every General who was tried, used to declare it was next to impossible to effect any thing with such nincompoops of Staff as were placed about him, it was proposed by way of a remedy, to hang a few Generals, I don't know if it was this proposition, or the exigency of the times acting upon some very noble minds, but a little experience soon convinced us that able and valiant Generals were to be found in plenty in almost every rank in the Army. The best of our Generals however being of opinion that the Staff were, as compared with the Staff of other European Armies, shockingly bad and ignorant, especially that Staff on which life itself depends every day you are in the field,—the Commissariat,—it became the prevailing opinion that no good would ever be done until they hung a few Commissaries. It surely could not have been the natural antipathy which every man has to dancing a jig in the air, that learnt them their duty; but certainly there very soon sprung up a Commissariat, remarkable for alacrity, and intelligence (and I am told, even honesty!!) in the Peninsular Army.

By way of improving the promotion in the Indian Army, I have heard it suggested as one of these violent remedies for great improvements, to institute an annual *Tyger-hunt*, to consist of Generals and Field Officers only, who should sally forth into the jungle on the 15th of July, and return on the 1st of November; and among the survivors, those who shot most Tygers, were to succeed to the best Commands. Those who did not become Members, to be put on the Pension or Invalid Establishment. A plan of this kind, it was said, would clear the higher ranks of the Army of all effeminate, apple-pye Soldiers, and infuse a spirit of enterprise and energy into the Military character, which could not fail to shew itself to advantage when the Tartars next invade India, or in case any Member of the Holy Alliance in Europe, should be induced to invade it.

My Scheme, however, is none of your wild blood-thirsty theories, which aims at raising one man upon the death or downfall of another. Its object merely is to do, what in the constitution of things was always intended to be done: to call things by their proper names, and to apply men to their proper uses.

The outline of the Scheme is to be found in these observations.

1st.—Regimental employ and permanent Staff employ are quite incompatible, and cannot be united without in a manner defrauding Regiments of what was meant to keep them together.

2d.—The example of the King's Army in England, cannot properly be cited to keep up such an abuse in the Indian Army; because the proportion of Staff comprehending all kinds of employ for which it is the practice in India to take Officers from the Regiments, is out of all calculation beyond what can ever be taken from Regiments in England.

3rd.—There are several sorts of Staff situations, the duties of which are much more of a Commercial than a Military nature, and for the performance of which a man expects Military rank in Europe. To give Military rank to them *any where*, is only to degrade the profession of Arms; for what Military man can reconcile himself to be placed under command of a person who has been keeping Accounts, building Barracks, collecting Army Supplies, or vending chests of Beer and Claret the greater part of his Military life? What occasion is there for it?

4th.—Nearly all Staff employments are so very well paid, that there are plenty of very well qualified Officers in all ranks who would be willing to undertake the duties of most of them for the Staff pay only.

Among the *Field Officers* in Staff, Diplomatic or Civil employ, this is especially the case; and all such ought to be either as Supernumeraries on Regiments, or upon a separate Staff list, on which the Military Staff (to be distinguished from the Civil Staff, as in Europe) should rise in rank according to their standing and services.

5th.—On the list of "Field Officers in Staff employ" at present, how many are there who have ever known what it was to command a Regiment of Sepoys? how many who never even commanded a Company? and is an Officer who thus never goes near a Regiment to be supposed fit to command a Brigade or an Army?

6th.—Of the 60 Battalions of Sepoys at present in Bengal how many are commanded by their Lieut. Colonels or Majors? and how many by Captains who are daily relieving each other.

7th.—Is it, or is it not desirable to have something like permanent Commanding Officers to Regiments? How many evils result from their constantly changing? Is it not one of these evils that almost every Officer you meet is a Hawker? Is it not another that all duties are done in a very careless manner? that young Officers instead of being taught the duties of their profession never hear the name of duties but to laugh at them; and when they quit their Regiments on leave, dress themselves in all sorts of fancy uniforms. In their apprenticeships, they find but seldom any one capable of teaching them, if they wish to learn their duties.

8th.—The evil effects of constantly changing Commanding Officers have been great, and are still increasing, to the great injury of the Sepoys, and the utter destruction of Military pride and discipline among them.

9th.—When the situation of a Commanding Officer is comparatively such, that a Field Officer thinks it a sort of degradation to hold it, this evil does not admit of remedy. At present, in point of authority, income, and importance in his profession, a Captain or even a Subaltern, with a Staff appointment, is considered of much more consequence in society.—This is not a natural nor a wholesome state of things; and whoever looks at the Army with a Soldier's eye, will see the present effects and future consequences of such a System.

10th.—No Regiment can be said to be well or properly commanded unless it has a permanent Commander, who is respected by those he commands, and feels a pride in his command. No Regiment can be in good order without a good Adjutant and a good Quarter Master; and if these Officers are not chosen by the Commanding Officer himself, he will never be able to maintain his authority or inspire the least emulation or desire to excel in those under his command.

11th.—It was Sir John Malcolm's opinion that no Officer should get a Lieutenantancy "until he had learnt the Language of his Men." What would Sir John say if he heard of an Officer being made Interpreter or Adjutant of a Regiment a few weeks after he landed from England a Cadet, without knowing one word of the Language of his Men?

12th.—Were these matters a little more attended to, and liberal general principles more steadily acted on, promotion would be quickened, and Officers would be fonder of their profession and their duties than they now are. A stronger tie would exist than there now is between them and their men; and the Sepoy would be more in the habit of looking up to his Officer for instruction and protection than he well can do under a System which converts him into a mere Police Burkundus, escorting one thing or person or other, away from his Regiment, sixty-days out of every hundred.

13th.—The situation of King's Regiments, and their promotion, eligibility for Staff employ, &c. ought to be taken into consideration. And, as we value our Native Subjects and Military Fame, we ought to hold out encouragement to all King's Officers, to

learn the language of the country; as their Officers of rank so often fall into commands. As they all have more or less to do with the Natives in quarters, still more on a march, it would be a good and generous policy that made it worth their while (and a trifling honorary distinction might do it,) to learn the Native Language commonly called Hindoostanee.

I am, Sir, as usual,

Up the Country,
Jan. 15, 1822.

A REGULAR PROJECTOR.

Stanzas.

'Tis sweet and sad when the heart is lone
And flags a dreary hour,
To think of joys in youth's morning flown
And of bright hopes all withered and gone!
I have dwelt full oft on Life's swift blight,
And though memory's beam was clouded,
It shed a ray like the pale moon-light—
Less sweet, I ween, had it been more bright!
Yes, there is a feeling 'tis sweet to borrow
From joy and grief that are fled,
Tho' it brings a thought of unmingled sorrow
That e'en thus will fade the hopes of the morrow.

D. L. R.

Deputy Judge Advocates.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I observed some time ago in Bengal General Orders, that a Deputy Judge Advocate had been appointed to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, it not being deemed advisable that so large a portion of the Army should be without one.

In the Coast Army, we have not a Staff Officer of this description in each Division: it is therefore usual, on assembling a Court Martial, to appoint an Officer to officiate; a practice, in my opinion, liable to many objections, and tending in a great degree, to discourage the Officers of our Army from acquiring a knowledge of Military Law.

It is, I believe, argued in favour of the present custom, that by appointing Deputy Judge Advocates in each Division, a number of Officers would be taken from their Corps, whose services (there being in general so few) could not well be spared; and that as they would so seldom have any employment in their legal capacity, they would, for ten months out of the twelve, have nothing whatever to do.

To the former of these objections, it would be needless to reply, it being equally applicable to every Staff situation in the country. I shall therefore confine myself to the latter, and point out what would, in my opinion, not only obviate the inconvenience complained of, but at the same time, be the means of rendering the services of the Deputy Judge Advocate extremely beneficial to the Army at large.

I would suggest, that it should be the duty of this Judge Advocate, to examine the Proceedings of all Courts Martial (not General) held in his Division, (which might be sent to him at stated periods for this purpose,) and to point out to the Officer Commanding, any irregularity which he might detect. This would not only employ his time, but be also a useful check on the inferior tribunals; and much irregularity and illegality would be prevented. Men would not be tried by Regimental Courts Martial for the Capital Offences of "Mutiny," "Desertion" and "Sleeping on their Post;" nor would it be possible for the same individual to sign the charge against a Prisoner, to order a Court Martial for his trial, to conduct and to confirm the Proceedings of this Court, and then to carry its Sentence into execution; all of which I know has formerly occurred in this Army.

I am, Sir, your's &c.

A STUDENT OF MILITARY LAW ON THE

Orissa, Feb. 1822.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Letter from the Mountains.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

The village of Nunganco, from which my last letter was dated, is in the Purgunna of Uthara Bees, lying on the left bank of the Sutlej, and containing four divisions; viz. Buree, Turanda, Nachar, and Grosnam. My camp was here at the height of 6,900 feet: opposite to it across the Sutlej is a hot well.

In this Purgunna a few grapes are cultivated, but they seldom ripen. The rainy season which begins to be pretty severely felt here, retards their growth; and a species of worm destroys the leaves. Pear trees bearing a large and well tasted fruit, are abundant near the villages.

From Uthara Bees there is a communication with Chooara by the Shatool pass, which traverses the snowy chain, and was visited by me in last June. It is reckoned by the people of the country far more lofty than Boorendo; but the difference of elevation is only 450 feet, and its height above the level of the sea is 15,500. It is not surprising that a few hundred feet should create a belief of a much greater altitude, since their ideas are formed upon local circumstances, such as the distance of the ascent, absence of trees, and quantity of snow added to the difference of level from which they set out. In crossing by the Shatool no fire-wood is met with for thirteen miles; while at Boorendo the distance is about seven miles and the snow in the former covers a much greater extent of ground and lies in deeper accumulations.

The Shatool pass, although environed by danger, has been oftener visited by European travellers than any of the others in the Himalaya. Many and various are the circumstances and misfortunes that have attended each Adventurer; but it is out of place to mention them here, and I shall only remark that having twice crossed the range by this route, I experienced quite enough of misery to convince me of the more unfortunate situation of others. It was here in 1816, where a dead body was found with the clothes untouched. Many are the accidents that occur in this passage; but the most direful do no not afford sufficient checks to prevent future adventure. A late traveller who crossing in September, lost two of his people; neither was this owing to any unexpected danger from the depth or frailty of the snow. Necessity made them face the storm; but such was the keen fury of the drifting snow, that they were absolutely frozen to death at mid-day. The traveller and a single guide succeeded at imminent peril in crossing over: the former lost shoes and stockings, while sinking to the armpits in the snow at every step, and legs and feet soon became torpid; but the vital importance of pushing on to the nearest village over sharp rocks for ten miles perhaps saved both.

In September 1817, I ascended by this pass, and was fortunate in getting an observation of the Barometer in the crest. The tube was only twenty inches in length, and it being the first I had ever handled or that was carried into this quarter of the hills, the risk of boiling the mercury was not incurred. But any approximation is better than none at all; and however scrupulous the notions of others in the rejection of such means, it is an established fact that the foregoing observation only differs 150 feet from the results subsequently obtained; and the error was there on the right side. On the 10th of June last I again visited the pass and observed a Dolland's portable Barometer; which gave the height 15,550 feet. It was yet winter: by this I mean that the snow had not begun to feel the greatest power of the climate; for properly speaking, winter is here eternal. Every point was still covered, and the temperature only rose to 40°; the nights were piercingly cold; every thing, even the food we ate, was frozen hard.

The descent from the Shatool on the hither (Indian) side, brings us into Chooara, which is one of the most fertile districts in all Busehur. It includes the southern face of the Himalaya, lying upon both banks of the Pabur: a fine stream arising by three main sources in the eternal snow; the Undrettee from Shatool, the Seepon from Yooosoo and Pabur from Boorendo passes. Chooara or Chooarao takes its name from a species of red rice

Tuesday, March 19, 1892.

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abundantly cultivated on the banks of all the large streams. There are five *stahs* or great divisions in Chocara; viz. Soolpool, Teekral, Runser, Joogao, and Sheelodes. These are subdivided into many lesser irregular portions, variously denominated, which long ago were under petty chiefs.

With the exception of Teekral, which lies in the extremity of the valley, the banks of the Pabur open out and are highly cultivated. The fields are larger and the land more level than we generally find so near the snowy sources of rivers. The bottom of the valley is here from 5,000 to 5,500 feet above the level of the sea; but being shut on one side by the lofty Himalaya, and on the other by elevated mountains, its situation is favorable for the maturity of the low country grains. Rice constitutes the chief food of the inhabitants, and the produce much exceeds the consumption. The surplus is carried into Koonawur, and is exchanged for wool and salt, or to Nawur, where iron is received in return.

Teekral lies near the source of the Pabur in the heart of stupendous mountains. It is a savage and inhospitable tract, affording bare sustenance for its scanty but uncontrolled population. The character of the natives here, and in the other high villages near Shatool, is warlike and ferocious; and only a few years ago they opposed the authority of Busehur in every point, but particularly in the collection of the revenue, which was only obtained in the presence of an armed force. They were formerly much given to plunder, and had perpetual contentions with the people of the adjoining districts. They have now left off their old predatory habits, under the arm of British power; but they pay tribute unwillingly, and resent former injuries to this day, neither eating or drinking with their neighbours who were successful against them in war. This race of people are marked with independence, and wear strong features of savage life. Their head-dress is a high peaked conical cap of brown woollen manufacture, peculiar to themselves. They are all hunters; and are very expert at striking a mark. Their only arms are long bamboo bows and arrows pointed with iron, of various shapes, some of them barbed but commonly in form of a spear. In war they tip the arrow with bone, which they affirm is a substitute for poison, being made so slender as to break in the substance pierced. The wound thus produced swells so suddenly that the bone cannot be extracted, and death generally follows. These wild people have lately turned their thoughts to trade, and are the principal carriers of merchandise to Koonawur. They take up considerable quantity of iron, which is supplied from Nawur, a purgunna of Busehur.

Nawur is divided into six portions, vizt: Panchgaon, Chebees, Pukahal, Beernoo, Budshal, and Khutrer, which like the other purgunnas hereabouts were formerly in charge of petty chieftains. Beernoo is the iron district, and the houses there are large and well built, with slated Chinese roofs. The villages are from 6,000 to 8,500 feet above the level of the sea. The country produces little grain; but the people are in comfortable circumstances and gain their subsistence by the trade in iron.

The mines are worked mostly in the cold season for five or six months. At other times it is unsafe on account of the ground falling in. They are dug horizontally, into the side of a mountain; and some of them extend more than a half mile under the surface. There are no perpendicular shafts, and they are quite dark inside. The galleries are from three to four feet wide; and the miners carry with them a piece of lighted fir. The ore is a soft sort of sandstone containing shining metallic particles like mica. It is dug with a pick-axe and crumbles to pieces. It is then washed and stirred in a running stream until all the earthy particles are carried away. What remains is called *Duce*, and resembles iron filings, but sparkles more. It is then smelted in an earthen furnace named *Koondee*, about four feet high and one and a half in diameter, wider at the top and bottom than in the middle, and shaped like a long table shade. The bottom of the *Koondee* is separate, and is broken every time the iron is taken out. It is made of pounded charcoal and clay, mixed and burnt hard. It is about three inches thick in the middle, decreasing towards the edges. One side is convex, and has fifteen or twenty holes made with the finger half through; the other

side is plain. It is fixed into the *Koondee* with clay, the convex side being placed downwards. Two pair of bellows are attached to the lower part of the furnace which is filled with alternate layers of charcoal, and iron filings. They keep blowing the bellows and adding more charcoal and iron filings as the fire sinks. Every now and then a hole is driven through the bottom with an iron rod $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and the refuse of the metal runs out in a stream of liquid fire.

It would appear from the circumstance of much charcoal being mixed with it, that the refuse is light and easily melted; and the blacksmiths say that the iron collects at the bottom in the form of paste, and is prevented from running through the holes, but the dregs swim above, and the metal requires to be pierced by the rod to allow them to escape. When a sufficient quantity of iron is collected, it is allowed to cool, and is taken out by breaking the bottom. From eight to ten seer of iron is obtained at once; and it is hammered together without much trouble into pieces of five and six seer, in which state it is sold. The blacksmiths work day and night, and get from 30 to 40 seers of iron from one furnace in the twenty four hours. From the ore as taken out of the mines there is obtained about one half *Duce* or iron-filings, which, when smelted, produces from one third to a half of iron; and two thirds of the latter are lost in working it up for use. There are no regular miners in Nawur, the labour being all performed by the *sameendars*.

Iron sells in Nawur for about 12 seer per rupee. The Busehur people only levy $\frac{1}{2}$ of an anna upon each load, which contains from forty to fifty seer, or nearly one cwt. which is an astonishing quantity to be carried on the back over the most rugged parts of the mountain. Many duties are levied on the iron by the chiefs of the states through which it passes; and this, added to the carriage, more than doubles the price before it reaches the plains. The grain or cash realised by the sale of the iron is divided into four equal portions, and shared amongst the workmen; one goes to the people who labour in the mines, two for the makers of charcoal, and one to the blacksmiths who smelt the iron. The charcoal is usually made of different species of pine, such as *cheer*, *kyl*, and *keloo*; but oak is also occasionally used. It is burned in the neighbouring forests several miles from the villages.

The best iron is found near the village of Sheel, in the adjoining purgunna of Kootlaha, also belonging to Busehur. The iron is dearer than that of Nawur, and is particularly valued for making sabres, knives, and hatchets. At Sheel the ore is easily dug, being found near the surface of the ground.

September 16.—We this day marched to Turanda, distant eight miles; after leaving Camp, we passed through a beautiful forest of stately pines, many of them from 20 to 27 feet in circumference. The soil a deep black mould, was covered with rank vegetation. This species of pine called "*keloo*" (*Deodar*) is almost everlasting: it resists the attack of every kind of insect, and it is consequently much used in building. Granaries and chests for grain are invariably constructed of this wood. The *keloo* seldom occurs below 6,000 feet, and its upper limit is nearly 12,000 feet: in a few favourable situations I have found the latter above 12,300 feet. An oil is extracted from the *keloo* by a similar process as that for making tar. It has an agreeable odour, and when rubbed upon the more perishable timbers, renders them less liable to decay.

Leaving the forest we descended by a narrow rocky path amongst dark thickets of various kinds of trees; such as horse-chesnut, yew, and oak. The latter has oval leaves, which with the trunk are covered over with millions of lichens streaming in the wind. We here crossed the Syldung torrent, by three wide alpine bridges. The stream is large, and flows from two sources in the Himalaya, on the southward, descending in a succession of cascades, through its course, till it joins the Sutlej about two miles below the road on the north. After crossing the Syldung we had one and a half miles of very steep ascent, which required some agility to surmount without slipping down the precipice. Rank grass from eight to ten feet high concealed the intricacies of the road, and obliged us to pick our way with caution;

hence to Camp, through fine woods of pine. It rained heavily all day, and the baggage did not arrive till sun-set.

Turanda is about 7,100 feet above the sea. It contains 20 families, and is situated in the district of Utharabees, to which it gives name. Across the Suttie, opposite to this, is the parganna of Pandrabees, having five divisions, Kambe, Roopce, Jugoorce, Kasbeel and Kean; each comprehending a few villages. The two first only are included in Koonawur. This parganna was formerly much larger, but half of it was taken by Kooloo about 60 years ago; the whole formed a Thakobras, ruled by an independent chief, who was reduced by the Busehur government long since. The portion now belonging to Kooloo, contains ten forts, with six or eight high towers, each perched upon mountain tops almost inaccessible.

From Kambe there is a high pass through the Himalaya to Spetlee. The road is said to be indifferent, not passable by loaded sheep. Pandrabees takes its name from being reckoned to contain fifteen twenties or 300 Zameendars who pay revenue. Utharabees from eighteen twenties or 360; and it is a custom peculiar to Busehur to designate most of the pargannas by so many twenties or hundreds. Thus, Pandrasora—1,500—Athbees 160, Panchsora 500,—applied to districts which have likewise other names.

September 17.—It rained incessantly the whole day and I felt symptoms of rheumatism again, which obliged me to halt.

September 18.—I proceeded to Sooran, a tiresome journey of 13 miles, made more fatiguing and disagreeable by continued heavy rain all the day. From Camp we descended for 1½ miles over rocks and low jungle, to the Chaudde, a large and impetuous stream, which we crossed by a dangerous sangho of two thin trees, one much lower than the other. The next five miles consisted of ascents and descents, but gaining in elevation. Two mountain torrents were crossed, and dark forests of oak and holly were passed through. The rocks and soil drenched with the rain added danger to difficulty in the ford of a rapid stream. The person who carried me across, made an awkward slip, and we were both under water in an instant: not a dry stitch of clothes were preserved: this made me proceed briskly on. Mumeatee Ghatee, which divides Koonawur from Dusow, another of the great divisions of Busehur, terminated the principal toil of climbing. There we passed an enormous mass of granite named Simdar, underneath which are two caves and a well. The rock projecting over the base affords shelter and a repose for travellers.

The country now assumed a better appearance: villages were more thick, and cultivation no longer circumscribed by the great spurs of the Himalaya spread over the sloped faces of the dell. Hence to camp we proceeded by a miry road crossed by thousands of rills rushing down the side of the mountains. Sooran is about 7,250 feet above the sea, and forms the summer residence of the Busehur Rajah and his court for six or seven months in the year. The climate is delicious, and is resorted to on account of the suffocating heats of Rampoor. Three miles from this, close to the Suttie, are hot springs. Sooran is in the division of the country called Dusow which derives its name from *Du-sow*, or 1000, being reckoned to contain that number of Zameendars' families. It is very irregularly subdivided into Ghorees, or principal portions, of which there are five: Nowbees, Nog, Chobees, Bureeghuree and Oochighoree. The two last are called Barabees. The Ghorees are again subdivided into smaller portions named Dugree; and besides these there are other four separate divisions, viz. Rajpoor, Bulher, Panchgaor, and Bhata Neool.

Dusow was formerly ruled by an independent chief, who resided at Sooran; but when the whole country was brought under subjection to one person, he assumed the title of Rajah and called it Busehur or Bisahur, after a *Deota* of that name. In those, as well as in Pandrabees, Utharabees, and most part of Shooong, there are two crops in the year. The standard grains are wheat, barley, Ogul, Phapur, Cheena, and Kadoo. This season has pressed severely on all descriptions of people: the first crop was parched up by long continued drought, and half the second has been devoured by the locusts.

The only remarkable building here, is a grand Temple dedicated to the goddess Bheema Kalee, who is called the Governess of Busehur. It is well built; and has two very lofty turrets with Chinese roofs; and between them a third rises still higher, crowned with a gilt ball, under which is the image. Six or seven years ago human sacrifices were offered up to Bheema Kalee; but they have been discontinued since the British conquest of the hills. The temple is attended by Bramins; and this is the most Eastern part of Busehur where any of the caste is to be found. There are none in Koonawur.

September 19, 20, & 21.—It rained incessantly during these three days. I have notwithstanding determined on moving, but the Sangho across the Munglad, a rapid stream which lay in my road, had been washed away on the 18th. I took up my abode in the best house of the place during my unavoidable detention; but I might have as well been in a shower bath. The young Rajah paid me a visit; he is an ugly boy of 12 years of age, and deformed by that glandular swelling of the neck so common to the natives of this quarter of the hills.

The Rajah's attendants are all Koonawurees, who seem to be selected for their honesty and good will. There are three Wuzers, or Ministers, in Busehur, who have separately controul over certain districts. Under them are other officers who have the more immediate management of affairs. The situations of Wuzer are generally hereditary. These officers acquire their salary by a certain per centage on the collection, a certain proportion of grain; and they also have rent-free lands. The attendants of the Rajah are of three classes: first, the Churees who wait immediately upon him, and guard the palace; secondly, the Hazrees who perform all sorts of work; and thirdly, the Chulnees who carry the Rajah's palkee. These attendants are divided into sets of from 80 to 100 each, under the authority of two or three officers. There are two sets of Churees, six of Hazrees, and one of Chulnees. The Wuzers have also attendants of two sorts, viz. Mislee and Andree. The former, about 200 in number, wait upon the principal Wuzer; and the latter, of whom there are 7 sets of 100 each, attend on the Wuzers of their own districts. There is also a set of 50 Shikaroos who formerly garrisoned the forts; but since they fell to rain they act as Huzzees. There is another set called Trade of 60 or 60; and one of 10 or 12 Rajpoos who attend on Nursing Deota of Rampoor. The whole of the attendants act as Soldiers in time of war, and a certain number are furnished from each village according to its size. By far the greater part are inhabitants of Koonawur, and they are relieved every six months. The Orders of the Court summoned the presence of one half at a time, but since the protection of the country by the British, the attendance of many of them is dispensed with on paying from 4 to 6 Rupees for the sixth months they should be at Court.

At one time I had in view returning from Wangtoo by the Shatool pass; but it is fortunate I did not attempt it, as I could never have carried baggage across in such weather, and might have lost some of my people; as a friend of mine did last year about the same period. I saw a person who on the 19th crossed by the Jalsoo, which is 14,000 feet high: he said that the snow was then two feet deep, and the passage difficult.

September 22.—The morning was quite clear and the snow appeared upon all the surrounding Mountains down to 10,000 feet. At sun-rise the Thermometer in the open air was 43°; just the same as I had it in July at my Camp above Chitkool, more than double the height. During the rainy weather the temperature almost remained stationary at 60°; but to-day it rose to 64° at half past 1 P. M. About 2 o'clock a person arrived and reported that the Sangho across the Munglad would be repaired before sun-set; and at 2½. 30m. I moved my Camp and reached Mujeoulee at 6 o'clock, distance 43 miles. As I have made this a long letter I shall defer the details of the road till my next, which I hope to date from Kotgarh, where my journey for the present will terminate.

Camp Mujeoulee, } I am, Sir, Your's, &c.
September 23, 1821. } A TRAVELLER.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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A New Appointment Vacant.

SIR, To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Among the contradictions of our nature, there is one which most men have experienced, who have arrived at a certain age (like your humble servant)—of talking of old times. They begin, "I remember some five and twenty years ago &c. &c." I don't know how this arises; for the sarcasm thrown out on the most beautiful of Nature's works, by that droll fellow Sam Foote, applies in fact to the masculine as well as the feminine gender! This facetious rogue used to say, that the Ladies reckoned their ages as we do points at Piquet—"Twenty seven" "Twenty eight" "Twenty nine"———"Sixty!" The Ladies therefore recollecting any thing 25 years back is quite out of the question; till that unhappy period, when they are not perhaps consulted on any subject—that is, as much as they ought to be!

Now, although the men are too apt to repeat this joke of the Modern Aristophanes, they forget they have "glass windows of their own;" the truth is, that every man wishes to be twenty nine if he could. He has a principle that the next best thing to BEING young is to LOOK so; it answers some of the purposes of the juvenile character at least, and a good deal of effort is made you may rely on it every day before breakfast in the morning, and before attending a *durra khana* in the evening "to put the clock back" as they say, to the very greatest extent.

All this is mighty contradiction! for it is quite certain that there is a sort of Antipodean feeling, which goes along with this trussing-up-lamb-fashion of liking to tell of what happened "five and twenty years ago."

Whether the object I have in this address to you will ever be carried into effect, or whether your better judgment will afford the idea being suggested in your valuable Paper, I of course must leave it to yourself and the Public. What I suggest has two distinct and I hope laudable motives; one to put the Public Gaities of the City of Palaces on a well regulated footing, the other, to assist some worthy individual with a good appointment.

Five and twenty years ago, being then a gay youngster of 23, I left London to pass a season at Bath; took up my residence in the Bond-street of this beautiful city (Millsom-street), and was among the gayest of the gay. I on the second day after my arrival received a card—"Mr. King"—Mr. King? Mr. King? "who can Mr. King be?" "I really have not the pleasure to know a Gentleman of this name." On enquiring I found Mr. King was one of the most respected persons of the place, and that he was the Master of the Ceremonies there. As a point of etiquette he left his card on my arrival; and to shorten this part of the story, I never saw a more elegant man, or a gentleman more perfectly respected by all ranks than Mr. King was. He was every where, with every body; his manners and his worth made friends in all directions; he filled a situation in short of considerable emolument with advantage to himself, and to all.

A paragraph in your Paper of the 8th instant, struck me, giving an account of a Gentleman at Margate having been elected to a similar office there, and that he had been invested with the Insignia of it, by Lady Hales,—a Captain French.

In suggesting the advantage of a similar office being held by some one in Calcutta, do not let me for a moment insinuate that the Assemblies which are held at the Town Hall are conducted otherwise than extremely well; the high obligations which all are under to those Gentlemen who have taken so much pains and care, must not be forgotten; nor will they ever be so; but it does not appear to me, that the appointment of a Master of the Ceremonies would interfere with the general superintendence, still, of any Gentlemen who would choose to undertake it, if such a Committee of Management was ultimately thought necessary; but in all Public Assemblies of the nature of the Balls held at the Town Hall, it is usual to have some one whose office, whose business in fact it is, to regulate them, to whom an appeal can always be made, who is responsible for their perfect regulation in all respects, and whose income would arise from the performing the duties of his situation with dignity, accompanied with temper and affability.

That it is difficult to find a Gentleman wholly fitted to fill an office of the kind, is certain. To use a familiar term "he must be a Gentleman every inch of him:" perfectly elegant manners; very great temper and forbearance; a deportment easy, at the same time dignified; sufficiently known to the Society for all to have a reliance on, and confidence in him; of very high character, and with conversation at once affable and agreeable.

In so large a community as that of Calcutta it would become an office of very considerable emolument; and if rendered advantageous in a pecuniary point of view, in addition to the great respectability which would naturally attach to it, it would no doubt be very soon filled. A part of the Town Hall might be appointed as the residence of the Master of the Ceremonies, wholly distinct from that part now occupied, and with a proportionate monthly salary and an annual BENEFIT. While it would be an excellent appointment for the individual selected to fill an office of great respectability and responsibility, it would, I think, give an éclat and distinction to our Entertainments of this kind which would be in all respects advantageous.

I throw out these hints generally: if the idea is likely to gain any ground, I shall write to you further on the subject.

MARMADUKE MEANWELL.

NOTE.—We can only say that we approve most highly of this excellent suggestion.—Ed.

King's Journey to Holyhead.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I have been very much amused for the last ten days, reading in your JOURNAL, as well as other News Papers of Calcutta, the various ebullitions of loyalty, which the royal visit to Dublin drew forth from the generous inhabitants of that beautiful city, as well as the joyful reception with which His Majesty George the Fourth was greeted, when he landed (as HIBERNICUS in JOHN BULL tells us, with a white flag) on the beach of a long neglected country. All these tidings are, I have no doubt, extremely gratifying (and the more so if unexpected, as I believe they were) to the English people, rejoicing as they are at such manifest proofs of duty and respect from the people of their sister kingdom, to their august Monarch; but as an Irishman, I should be glad to hear somewhat about the greetings, which the honest people of England bestowed on His Majesty during his long journey (nearly 300 miles) from Carlton Palace to Spence's Hotel at Holyhead, as well as of the reception which was given him in the many and large towns (such as Shrewsbury) in which he rested or passed through, on that road.

If, however, nothing very remarkable occurred on his journey to Dublin, you can no doubt learn from the London or Provincial Journals something of that general feeling of respect on his return, by a different route, to his own metropolis. For my own part, I am quite astonished you have not given this looked-for information to us long since, for I am sure all Irishmen would rejoice to hear that their countrymen have been equalled but not excelled either in respectful homage, or unaffected loyalty, by the people of these various towns in England, to whom the Royal Traveller was equally a stranger, as to the people of Dublin.

St. Patrick's Day. }
"in the Morning." }

FILIUS HIBERNIÆ.

P. S.—I think the reporter of the King's Speech to the nobility and gentry of Ireland, on his first landing, must have mistaken the Royal voice, and certainly knew nothing of the accomplished mind of George, IV. when he made him to say that, "He would drink their health in Whiskey Punch," which is a mixture almost unknown amongst the first ranks of Irish Society.

F. H.

NOTE.—In the English Papers that we have yet gone through, we have seen nothing of the information required. If we meet with it, we shall readily give it a place.—Ed.

Appeal in Behalf of Israel.*To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.*

SIR,

May I beg the favor of your inserting the accompanying Appeal in one of your Journals. It is to be hoped that the Public will warmly contribute with their bounty towards an object, the accomplishment of which entirely depends upon their generosity.—I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Calcutta, March 1, 1822.

A FRIEND TO ISRAEL.

AN APPEAL IN BEHALF OF ISRAEL.

True Christian Benevolence is distinguished by a peculiar disinterestedness and an ardour of feeling which seeks an object on which to exhaust its valuable resources. The goodness of its motive is not restricted to its own persuasion or kindred but more becomingly extended beyond the sphere of distinction exulting superlatively in the relief or assistance of objects where its presence is least hoped for. British liberality, whether in Europe or in Asia, most eminently abounds in this great and choice virtue. It may well be said to flow without reserve whenever opportunity points out an object. Certainly it is a deep characteristic of the rational faculty, and displays much refinement of feeling in the exercise: for distress in all its oppressive tendencies is more or less to be viewed as the effect of temporal accident. The condition of the helpless few, hence becomes an object worthy of its solicitude.

In India, cases are various which excite feelings of humanity or generosity, as much in a public as in a private point of view: owing to the exigencies of a mixed population composed of various persuasions and nations and to a consequent division of interests. But on the whole, every individual under British Protection may be considered its well-wisher, whether Jew or Gentile, Mahomedan or Christian. The fact of an unanimous concurrence in this respect is too notorious to require expatiation. Principles of Rule which combine wisdom with power, humanity with justice, and with the respect for all religious professions, universal benevolence have in themselves the essence and substance of prosperity and permanency.

The building of public places of devotion is in general effected by public contribution, either from individuals belonging to the same persuasion, or from the main body of the community, if the number of such individuals be few and that not affluently circumstanced. The dispersion of any particular race would at once convey to the thinking mind a reason for the paucity of numbers in any particular country. Such evidently is the case of those in behalf of whom the present Appeal is submitted to the Benevolent Community of India. There is a delicate reserve in the general character of this ancient and chosen people, which restrains it from soliciting a favor from other castes. Such reserve tends obviously to abstract it from those advantages which succour communicative helplessness: benevolence therefore ought not to be withheld on this account, or limited to direct supplication, but ought voluntarily to perform its office, percipient of the cause of omission to plead to it.

The Descendants of Israel have perhaps never instanced in this country the regard of Christians, towards their welfare and comfortable residence, although sojourners in the land; there still exists an affection in their behalf founded on a due appreciation of their primitive character, philosophically cherishing the evidence it affords in confirmation of the verity and preference of doctrinal tenets to be recognized in the exegetic correspondence between the Mosaic and Christian dispensations, and the eventual Christianity or conversion of the Jews at the awaited season of their deliverance from Divine denunciation, a season when adverse sentiments will be absorbed in mutual love.

Every liberal and benevolent mind will, it is hoped, readily step forward to the assistance of Israel, in providing them with the means of building a Synagogue in Calcutta; it having been well ascertained that it is much desired by the resident few, and that the want of sufficient funds of their own has precluded them

from erecting an edifice of that description. Many of them have already signified their thankfulness for the interest which the author of the present proposition takes in their behalf, and which will make a deeper impression by the compliance and expected support of the community to it.

It may be satisfactory to know that the cost of a piece of ground, building and requisite furniture to be appropriated to their benefit, is estimated not to exceed 16,000 Rupees.

It having likewise been ascertained that many Israelites in Calcutta frequently suffer under great privations, owing to the want of employment or attachment to any uniform system of occupation, chiefly depending on small traffic arising from the Bus-sorah Trade, the precariousness of which frequently leaves them without the means of subsistence, and disappointed and reduced to extreme misery,—it is further proposed to establish a Poor Fund for the purpose of affording relief, to such as might require a few Rupees to re-establish themselves, or to support themselves under the pressure of misfortunes. Contributions of two or four Rupees per mensem will meet this object, and it is hoped amply provide for the few Poor of the same persuasion who reside in Calcutta.

Contributions are requested to be sent to Messrs. ALEXANDER and Co. who have generously consented to acknowledge any which may be so sent to them. A book will be circulated for the purpose of giving effect to the above mentioned propositions.

The building and the arrangements are proposed to be conducted under the immediate directions of the Chief of the Tribes resident in Calcutta, in order to meet the wishes of the profession: when completed it would, it is hoped, be gratifying to the contributors to present it to an assembly of the persuasion by a special deputation.

A FRIEND TO ISRAEL.

Plant called Akoond.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I am an Assistant Surgeon at a large Station in the Interior and have frequent applications for assistance from the poorer classes which I of course comply with as far as lies in my power. The expense, however, of administering English Medicines in all cases, is more than my allowances will admit of my doing, and I am therefore anxious of availing myself of every article among the Materia Medica of this country that I possibly can. Indeed I do not think that sufficient attention is paid to this subject; and it is with the greatest regret that I learn, that an invitation issued under the auspices of Government to the Medical Members of the Service, to communicate any observations that they might make on this and other matters connected with their profession, has almost, if not quite, fallen to the ground unnoticed.

I am flying away, however, from the immediate occasion of my now addressing you, which is to request your assistance in procuring the republication of a Paper by Mr. Playfair on the properties of a plant called by the Natives "Akoond," the *Asclepias Gigantica* of Linnaeus I believe, which I understand was printed several years ago in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE. Many of your readers no doubt could put you in the way of obtaining it, and I think you would be conferring a favor, by publishing it, on many others, in addition to,

Sir your obedient servant,

March 1, 1822.

C*****

P. S. I think that a page or two of your Asiatic Sheet might be occasionally occupied to greater advantage by Communications of the nature above adverted, than by some that find room in your columns. I have no doubt of your anxiety to diffuse useful knowledge, and what can be more desirable than the circulation of information which may enable us to alleviate the sufferings of our fellow-creatures, whether they be of a white or tawny complexion.

NOTE.—It would afford us considerable pleasure to second the benevolent views of our Correspondent; and we trust those who have it in their power will transmit to us the information required.—Ed.

Tuesday, March 19, 1822.

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Sydney Gazette.

Sydney, Nov. 10, 1821.—Under the Shipping Intelligence will be perceived the announcement of the arrival from England, on Wednesday last, of the merchant ship *ROYAL GEORGE*, Captain Powditch, on board of which vessel has arrived His Excellency Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B. &c. &c. with Lady Brisbane and infant Daughter, and Miss M'Dougall, Sister to Her Ladyship, together with His Excellency's Staff.

Upon the vessel coming to an anchor in Sydney Cove, a salute of 19 guns was fired from Dawes' Battery; and immediately afterwards His Honor Lieutenant Governor Erskine proceeded on board, to pay his respects to His Excellency, and to greet Him on his safe arrival in New South Wales.—His Excellency was pleased to signify his intention of landing on the following morning.

On Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, His Excellency left the *ROYAL GEORGE*, under the usual salute due to his distinguished rank, and landed at the private stairs on Bennelong's Point; where he was received by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and other Officers of the Colony; from whence he walked to Government-house, accompanied by Lady Brisbane, Family, and Staff; where Mrs. Macquarie, in the absence of His Excellency Governor Macquarie, warmly welcomed Him, and Her Ladyship.—The full Band of His Majesty's 48th Regiment paraded the lawn in front of Government-house, playing those soothing and martial airs that tended to give a zest to that curiosity as well as sensibility naturally excited in the minds of all, upon so important and interesting an occasion. At the desire (we believe) of His Excellency, the gates were thrown open, for the admission of the Australian Public, whose numbers quickly overspread the walks around the domain, in order to catch a glimpse of our future Governor—the Representative of our Gracious and beloved Sovereign!—Carriages having been in readiness, His Excellency and Family left the capital for Parramatta, in which town, we are given to understand, it is the design of His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane to reside, during the absence to the Northern Settlements of His Excellency Governor Macquarie, whose return to the Seat of Government we anticipate again to have the pleasure of speedily hailing.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Brisbane has obtained the promise, that a sloop of war shall be attached to this station. We hasten to communicate to our Readers intelligence so highly gratifying.

The Gentlemen that compose the Staff of His Excellency Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B. are as follows:—Lieutenant Penzance, Aide-de-Camp, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment; Captain Owens, Major of Brigade, of the 74th, formerly of the 73d Regiment, whose departure from this Colony about ten years back, with two other Military Gentlemen per the same opportunity, was so much lamented, having rendered themselves universally beloved; and Dr. McCloud.

The prisoners, arrived per the *JOHN BARRY*, were landed this morning, and appear to be in perfect health. His Honor Lieutenant Governor Erskine inspected the men, and afterwards directed them to be assigned to their respective employments.

By the *QUEEN CHARLOTTE* we learn that the approaching harvest at the Southern Settlements will be abundant in the extreme. The weather in Van Diemen's Land lately has been very rainy, and to this is to be attributed the anticipated luxuriant product of the field. So peculiarly favorable had the sowing season been, that they were actually putting in the seed when the *QUEEN CHARLOTTE* sailed, a circumstance unprecedented. Of the late harvest there is a vast redundancy, therefore apprehension need not be harboured as to any deficiency in the staff of life the ensuing year, or even that which will follow. Labourers are much wanted to assist in getting in the harvest; and we are assured, that this is one of the greatest difficulties the Derwent settler has, and is likely to have, to combat with.

Information reaches us, that the brig *GLORY*, Mr. John Griffiths owner, had arrived at Port Dalrymple with a second cargo from the wreck of the ship *PHATY SALAM*, Capt. Dillon; and moreover, that that vessel had of the remains of her, been burnt, as it had been found totally impracticable by M. Griffiths, who had been engaged by Captain Dillon for that purpose, at all to recover the vessel; but most of the iron work, of course, will thus be saved.

December 22.—On Monday last, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Brisbane came to town for the purpose of dining with the Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Field, to meet the Civil Officers and their Ladies, and returned to Parramatta the following morning early.

At a Meeting of the Magistrates, Clergy, and principal Landholders of the several districts of the Hawkesbury, held at the Courthouse, at Windsor, pursuant to notice, on Wednesday the 12th instant, to consider

of an Address to his Excellency the Governor, Sir Thomas Brisbane, K. C. B. on his taking the command of the Colony;—William Cox, Esq. J. P. being unanimously called to the Chair, a congratulatory Address was proposed, which, being read by the Chairman, was unanimously agreed to; and on Thursday, the 30th instant, the said Address was presented to his Excellency the Governor, at the Government-house, Parramatta, who was pleased to give a most flattering and gracious Answer thereto.

ADDRESS.

To His Excellency SIR THOMAS BRISBANE, K. C. B. Captain General Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

The distinguished character which your Excellency has so justly acquired, could not fail to hasten our desires of offering to your Excellency our sincere congratulations, on the safe arrival of yourself and family, at the seat of your Government; and while we thus present to you, Sir, this mark of our personal respect, we cannot refrain from congratulating ourselves for the gracious consideration his Majesty has entertained for our welfare, in having selected a person so eminently qualified for such an important charge. Thus, duly appreciating your Excellency's merits, We beg to assure you of our firm determination to render such prompt exertion and cheerful co-operation in the discharge of our relative duties, in our public and private capacities, to the full extent of our abilities, as shall best contribute to a steady and tranquil operation of your Governments; thereby rendering the functions of your exalted station less irksome and fatiguing to yourself, and best calculated to promote the views of your Government; establish the harmony, and secure the happiness of all classes.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you most cordially for your loyal, constitutional, and affectionate Address, congratulating me, on my arrival, to assume the Government of this Colony; and it cannot but be highly pleasing to me, to receive the expressions of your firm determination to support his Majesty's Government, as also sentiments so flattering as these which relate to MYSELF, of which I am deeply sensible.

To reside amongst Gentlemen possessing such feelings, and actuated by such determinations, cannot fail to be matter of high gratification to me. I can therefore assure you, from the heart, that I feel impelled by equally liberal sentiments towards the inhabitants of the Districts of the Hawkesbury; and I am convinced, that the reins of any Government may be easily guided when so unanimously supported by the voice of a People. If, therefore, purity of intention, as well as impartiality in the discharge of public duties, are to be considered as virtues, are as justly appreciated as such, and as they are resolved to be acted upon, I feel confident in a continuation of these noble sentiments your Address so feelingly bespeaks; and upon these grounds alone, do I rest my claim to a continuation of them, in behalf of the best interests of the Colony. In order that such perfect equity may reign as will alike contribute to the welfare, as the happiness of all classes, of which alone I am ambitious, as unless my actions keep pace with these my professions, believe me, Gentlemen, I never desire to occupy a niche in the Temple of Fame, or that my name should be recorded in the annals of immortality.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and humble Servant,

THOMAS BRISBANE.

We are enabled to state, that the Ship *SUNNY*, Captain Thomas Rainey, has taken up for the purpose of conveying to Europe, His Excellency Major-General Macquarie, and family. The *SUNNY* will be yard for sea about the end of January, or beginning of February next.

Marriage.

On the 18th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. CORRIE, W. P. R. SHERDEN, Esq. to Miss FRANCES BROWNE, third Daughter of WILLIAM BROWNE, Esq.

Deaths.

On the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN ROSS, aged 31 years and 5 months, after an illness of seven days.

At Madras, on the 23d ultimo, Mr. RICHARD POWNEY, aged 26 years, leaving a disconsolate Sister to lament his loss. He was the only Son of the late ROBERT POWNEY, Esq. formerly a Captain in the Service of His Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic.

At the house of his Brother-in-Law, Sir BATE DUDLEY, Bart. at Bradwell, the Reverend RICHARD BIRCH, M. A. Rector of Widdington and Bradwell, Juxta Mare, in the County of Essex, after a few days illness, much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

Play of Brutus.

In our Paper of the 28th of January, we entered so fully into an analysis of this Play, and criticism on its performance, that we have here only to add, it was repeated on Saturday Evening with the same eminent success. Those who were present at the first representation thought there were some parts better done and others inferior to that occasion. Most of those who now saw it for the first time were delighted, and thought the part of "Brutus" in particular could not have been more admirably sustained. The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, and Captain Doyle, of H. M. S. GLASGOW, honoured the representation with their presence. The House was full, and the audience were evidently much pleased with the Piece. We cannot close even these brief and hasty remarks without again expressing our undiminished admiration of the distinguished young Amateur, whose performance of the principal character delighted all so highly, and adding a hope that he will undertake some of Shakespear's best characters, in many of which he would be sure to command success.

Bengally Newspapers.

Contents of the *SUNGAUD COWMUDDY* No. XV.—1—Notice to Subscribers.—2—Judicial Sale.—3—Appointment of Major Huthwaite as Guardian of the offspring of Tippoo Sultan.—4—Public Mourning for the Queen.—5—Remarks on the Number of Newspapers published in London.—6—Theft at Sobhabazar in a house of bad fame.—7—Fatal accident, on Thursday last, a man crushed under the wheels of a buggy, and two others mortally injured.—8—Government Order respecting the burning of Hindoo Widows.—9—Law Report from the *CALCUTTA JOURNAL*.—10—Some remarks on the abuse poured out by the Missionaries, through the medium of the *SUMMOCHAR DURGUN*, on the Boistumbas or Worshippers of Vishnoo.—11—Letter from a Correspondent pointing out the advantage of establishing a proper gradation of rank and emolument among the Natives in the Service of the Honourable Company, and some proper mode of promotion.—12—Another, begging redress of the nuisance arising from the putrid carcasses of men and other animals being thrown into the Ganges.

Contents of the *SUMMOCHAR CHUNBRIKA* No. II.—1—Judicial Sale.—2—Financial Notice.—3—New Commercial Firm.—4—Sale of Salt.—5—Address to Subscribers.—6, Order for a General Mourning for the Queen.—7—Sale of Opium.—8—Sir A. Buller's appointment at Bombay.—9—Calendar of Prisoners in the Calcutta Jail.—10—Loss of an accepted Draft.—11—Account of a Fire at Simlah on Wednesday last.—12—The Burning of a Widow.—13—A Husband murdered by the Pollutor of his bed.—14—Rate of Advertising.—15—Address to Correspondents.—16—Letter on the practice of burning Hindoo Widows.—17—Another on the same subject.—18—Complaint of a Pedestrian.—19—An old Legend of a Pundit and a Thief.—20—Sale of Cotton.—21—Price of Indigo.—22—Exportation of Indigo.—23—Appointment of Major Huthwaite as Guardian of Shada Jaha Mohul.—24—Essay on Pride.—25—An interesting account of Bengalee Dandies. (*Mirjah*.)

Supply of Medicines.

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following letter, which is a proof, among many, of the kind consideration of the Government for all under their sway:—*India Gazette*.

Sir, To G. LYCKE, Esq., Surgeon,

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to resolve that the uncovenanted Assistants in the different public offices of Government at the Presidency, shall henceforth enjoy the privilege of being supplied gratuitously with Medicines from the public stores on the extemporaneous prescriptions of a limited number of Medical practitioners not in the service, and your name having been selected as one of that number, I am directed by the Medical Board to acquaint you, that, from the date of this letter, all extemporaneous prescriptions for medicines bona fide ordered by you for any individuals of this class, or their families, in your capacity of their medical attendant, will be made up at the General Dispensary, and the medicines supplied free of charge. You will, however, please to consider the privilege as strictly limited to the right to prescribe extemporaneously, and in each prescription you will have the goodness to write the word "Service" at the top of the paper, the name of the individual and the office to which he is attached, and your own signature.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Fort William, Medical Board)
Office, March 11, 1822. }

J. JAMESON,
Secretary Medical Board.

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Mar. 18	Madras	British	G. Weltzen	London

Stations of Vessels in the River.

MARCH 17, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—ELEANOR, inward-bound, remains.—ALBION, outward-bound, remains.—FUTTAH ROHOMAN (Arab) put back from Culpee, leaky.—FAVORITE (brig) passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. M. S. GLASGOW.

Nautical Notices.

Madras, March 5, 1822.—The HENRY PORCHER is still absent, but she cannot be considered out of time—we mention this because reports have obtained currency, on the authority of letters from the Malabar Coast, of the GEORGE HOME having spoken with the PORCHER and learned that she had sprung a leak which rendered it necessary for her to put back to England. It will be remembered that the PORCHER sailed from Madeira in prosecution of her voyage for the Cape four days before the GANGES arrived at the Island; and therefore if she sprung a leak it must have been subsequently to her leaving that Island, in which case England is just the last place she would think of going to, particularly as the boisterous season of October or November, when this supposed accident must have happened. The report is highly improbable, and we doubt not it will turn out much in the same way as many previous marvellous stories from the opposite Coast, where some genius exists possessing a very fertile and inventive imagination. We may add that the GEORGE HOME was at Colombo two days, from whence we received letters which made no reference whatever to the PORCHER. We confidently opine that those who have friends on board that vessel have no cause for any apprehension.

The FAME and the ABBERTON, free traders, are expected to sail for London immediately. Passengers per FAME.—Mrs. Bankes, Misses Charlotte Nicholls, Harriet Nicholls, Emma Molesworth, Jane Molesworth, Mary C. J. E. Bankes, and N. R. M. C. Bankes. Per ABBERTON.—Mrs. S. Stevenson, Misses C. Fraser, H. Tod, A. Stevenson, and S. Stevenson, and Mr. Robert Tod.

Per ECLIPSE, for London.—Mrs. Templeton, Misses Louisa Maggs, and Eliza Holloway, Doctor Stoddart, Ensign Butler, Royal Scots, and Master George Smith. For Ceylon.—Lieutenant Butler, 45th Regiment.

Per RELIANCE, for the Malabar Coast.—Mrs. Paske, Mrs. Pike and Child, Mrs. Pudner, Mrs. Hamilton, Captain Paske, Captain Greig, Lieutenant Pudner, and Mr. Hamilton.

His Majesty's Ship SAMARANG will sail on Wednesday. The BRITANNIA has sailed for Calcutta, having on board several convicts for New South Wales, amongst the rest is JAMES PATTERSON.—*Courier*.

Administrations to Estates.

Robert Stanton, late a Surgeon on the Honourable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased; Lieutenant Colonel James Nichol and Maria Stanton.

Thomas William Hensing, Esq. late of Doogah, deceased; John Palmer, Esq. Colonel George William Hensing, and Captain Thomas Edwards.

Samuel Peat, heretofore of Calcutta, Attorney at Law, deceased; Joseph Barretto, Esq.

Captain Rot John Dawes, late of the Honourable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased; Messrs. Henry and Charles Dawes.

Captain Thomas Kirchoffer, late of the Honourable Company's Bengal Military Establishment, deceased; George Mackillop, Esq.

William Sealy, late of Calcutta, deceased; George Mackillop, Esq. Stephen Gosling, late of Calcutta, deceased; John Gosling, Esq.

Births.

On the 17th instant, the Lady of Captain W. R. C. COSTLEY, Barrack Master of Fort William, of a Son.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. F. BOEZALT, of a Son.

On the 14th instant, the Lady of J. DOWLING, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Mhow, on the 3d nitimo, the Lady of Captain SIMPSON, 2d Battalion 14th Regiment, of a Daughter.